PARIS. Oct. 27, 1859

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Our Iondon, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Gibraltar Correspondence.

The Vexed Questions on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

The Spanish-Morocco War and the Italian Imbroglio.

Napoleon's Letter to the King of Sardinia.

Be Claims Rome as the Centre of the Italian Confederation.

MR. WARD'S OFFICIAL DIFFICULTIES IN PERIN

The Minister Standing on his Citi-

zen Dignity, &c.

The European papers brought by the Hungarian to terday morning.

Our files are dated in London on the lat of November and contain some interesting details of the news, tele-graphed from Portland, given in the Herand on Monday morning.

The late storm, which occasioned such a fearful loss life and property upon the coast of England, was also felt apon the coast of France and Belgium, although it had no doned such ismentable results as are recorded in the English papers. A letter from Ostend states that " the Vulcan, of Brussels, Captain Bruneel, ar rived on the 26th, having on board four sailors belonging to a small craft of the Paune (near Nicuport), whom M.
Bruneel and his crew rescued in the channel west of Ostend. The violent storm of the previous night had driven the best of the former from its moorings out into the open sea. The crew, who at the time had none of their nautical apparatus to direct them, would inevitably have perished but for the Ostend Cahermen, who, at the immiment peril of their own lives, rescued them from their periious situation.

At a meeting of delegates of the various committees of the Belgian Association for the Promotion of Customs Reform, held recently in Brussels, it was resolved that the annual general assembly of all the members of the Asso-ciation shall be leid at the beginning of November—the day for the proposed reunion to be formally announced in

The Prussian Admiral, Prince Adalbert, has been at Dantzie, where he has been inspecting the Thetis, Arcona and Franchiob, the vessels which are to form the squadron which is to be employed on the expedition to China and Japan; and it is now said that from overtures which have been made by the Prussian government to Count von Eulenbourg as to a higher rank in the diplomatic service which is to be conferred on him, expectations are entertained that he will not now object to undertake the porformance of the duties of that mission, for which the highest qualifications are considered to be necessary.

A Holyhead correspondent of the Manchester Guardian,

A Holyhead correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on the 29th of October, says:

It is now expected that the Great Eastern will leave here for Southampton to-day or to-morrow. The repairs are being carried on with the greatest energy, but much still remains to be done. The directors have resolved to dispense with the presence of Mr. Scott Russell, and to dispense with the presence of Mr. Scott Russell, and to dispense with the whole direction to Mr. Thomas Bold. A sum of £40,000 has been placed at his disposal, in order that all that is necessary to efficiency and completeness may be done as speedly as possible. In the spring the vessel will go to Liverpool.

The Southing reconstrument has commenced the work of

The Sardinian government has commenced the work of sary by the incorporation of Lembardy with Fiedment. The kingdom has been divided into seventeen provinces, ench of which will have a governor, with a council.

The Manchester Guardian of November 2 remarks:-

Mr. Cobden, as we learn from a Paris correspondence of the Nord, was received on Saturday by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, who will doubtless have emitted no effort to persuade the honorable gentiaman that the policy of France is eminently paosite, and especially friendly to-wards brightness.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was evincing a good deal of interest in the celebration of the Schiller festival.

Le Nord says the reception given at Warsaw by the Emnever Alexander to the Archduke Albert, the bearer of the overtures to the Court of Vienna, was most ceremon formal and cold.

ance with a summons from the King. He had been enlly received everywhere on the ro beri, in addressing the multitude, he is stated to have

With a King like Victor Emanuel, with an army like ours, and with a people like you, italy should not stop until she has freed the last inch of her soil from the heel The Independance of Turin says that 405,000 inhabitants of the Venetian territory have emigrated since January

We are informed that the chief object of the interview at Breelau was to find durable bases for the peace of Europe, and to restore confidence in people's minds by the fact of two great flowers confiding on the pending questions. It is rumored that all of them have been estions it is runored that all of them have been seed and a decision come to. The report circulated and that the interview at Breslau was directed it Austria is unfounded. On the contrary, Prussia tempted to conciliate differences. A letter from Florence says:-

A letter from Florence says.—
I saw at Parma and Bologna, and everywhere throughout the Amilia, signal proofs of the activity of the London
Biblical Societies. Fine copies of the "Italian Diodati," or
Protestant translation of the Gid and New Instament, were
either soid at very low prices or even freely distributed by
their agents. I hear now that an elegant building is rising
in this city, in the Piazza Barbano, or Dell' Indipendenza,
which is to be a "temple" consecrated to the wership of
the "National Italian" or "Reformed Catholic" Church.
A small congregation, at variance with the established
Roman Catholic communion, already exists in Florence,
and since last April what may be called "Protestant" service has been performed weekly in the Italian language
with open doors.

A letter from Paris, of the 29th ultime, in the Liverpool Mercury Bays:-

The Newfoundland question—that source of intermina-ble disputes between France and England—is about to be amicably settled. A commission, over which M de Go-biseau will preside, is about to draw up a treaty which, it is hoped, will be considered acceptable by England. This commission will commence its labors forthwith, and ter-thelm as speedily as possible.

OUR FOREIGN DESPATCHES.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1860. The New York Herald and the London Times on the Ban Juan Question-France Assists Spain Against Morocco-The English View of the Question-England Demands tion from France and Spain-England Will in Neutral-The American Minister at

The London Times of yesterday takes the New York BERALD to task for the too spirited manner in which it discusses our claims to the San Juan Island, and seems disposed to accuse it of stirring up ill blood between the two countries, and so making the amicable settlement of the nifestly unjust as to prove the London Times is out of for with the HERALD, which has displayed so much moderation and ability in handling this delicate topic. It is absurd to say that the leading journal of the United States so little comprehends the temper of the people it, represents, and is so wantonly indifferent to their interests as to seek by misrepresentation and inflammatory language to involve the two governments in a false position, from which there could be no escape but war. The truth is, the New York Herald has debated this important matter with equal tact and spirit, and whilst it has insisted on enance of our rights, it has vindicated its taste and dignity by eschewing that idle bluster and empty brayado which could only diminish its influence and comply lower its consideration. The London Times has shown musual inconsistency in writing of this boundary dispute. R began by invoking a calm investigation of the conflicting claims of both parties, and then, a few days later, its ers were surprised by a belficose declaration that England had yielded already too much to the encroachments of American ambition, and that it was high time to check Finding this martial tone not to the taste of the pubno here, it wheels right round and coolly accuses the

New York Herald of the very same fault. This is an trick, and very familiar to the London Fisses. As to the dispute itself, very little is thought or said about it here, for the jublic feel quite assured that it is not the desire of either government to foment this question by an obstinate spirit into a matter of real difficulty. They know it must be got rid of, like others of the same sort, by an equitable

got rid of, and others of the same sort, by an equinable compromise, and the sooner the better for both.

It seems quite a settled thing that Spain is going to war with Morocco, and from the enthusiasm which appears to animate the Spaniards it is evident that the fierce batted which led them centuries ago to wage incessant hostilities with their hereditary foes, the Moors, is still unquenched and ready as ever to glut itself in new wars. Europe was somewhat surprised that impoverished and distracted Spain should so studenly, after long years of civil feuds, find either energy or money to undertake a foreign war; but the enigma is solved from the fact now coming boldly out that France is to be the bottle holder. It is officially announced that France is to furnish Spain with both mency and men, as she lately did Sardinia, and the news to-day is that French troops are rapidly embarking for the seat of war, whilst the Spanish treasury is beginning precious metals. What does all this portend? is the uniwersal demand. The French possessions in Africa adjoin Morocco, and are frequently disturbed by inroads of these semi-civilized tribes, and it may be that Napoleon is only aiding Spain to drive back these troublesome neighbors, that his African provinces may lead-a more quiet life. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that the French Ma-chiavelli has some deeper plan in his head, and that he is seeking rather to enable Spain to take possession of the Morocco coast on the Straits, so that hereafter England may not hold exclusively in her band the key to the Mediterraneau. This is the view taken of it here, and it is no doubt the correct one. The English Cabinet is greatly "exercised" upon the subject, and have demanded given in the usual Pickwickian fashion. Lord Palmerston tried to induce Merocco to make such concessions as to emove every pretext for war, but did not succeed. What will be the end of this new complication it is hard to England will be far less inclined to play neutral than in the late Italian campaign, for this invasion of what she can or will do is not so clear. This is the only European Power interested in the matter, and it is hardly worth her while to rush singlehanded into a conflict until her interests are compromised or assailed. It is every day getting clearer that Louis Napoleon is likely to give England as much disquictude as his uncle ever did, for though his genius is less warlike, his policy to aggrandize France is as retolute and persevering. I do not believe that Napoleon seeks a struggle with England, but no is bent on premoting in every way and by every means the interests of France, and if England thinks fit to cross her path, the responsibility, then, lies upon her. Palmerston, however, is not a Pitt, and he is far too adjoit and expehowever, is not a l'itt, and he is far too adroit and experienced to oppose Napoleon by violence when he can accomplish jest as much, and more cheaply, by intrague.

The news from China to-day is that the American Minister has returned to Shanghae without being able to get up to Pekin. When shall we know the true history of Mr. Ward's adventures? The despatch of Commodors Tatnall, as to the events at the mouth of the l'eno, has been widely published here, and given great satisfaction to John Bull, who enjoys the manifestation of Yankee sympathy all the more as, apparently, he did not expect it.

There is a story affoot that the Great Eastern is to be fitted up with all despatch, and then will advertise to make a pleasure excursion to the Mediterranean, visiting all the places of interest on that lovely sea. It is a good idea, and would yield a large return.

Rice of such all despatch, and then will advertise to make a pleasure excursion to the Mediterranean, visiting all the pleaces of interest on that lovely sea. It is a good idea, and would yield a large return.

There is nothing of interest to record at home. The provinces must be very much engressed by business, for they seem to give little time to amusement of any sort. The musical festivals this year have been few, and still more scanty has been the usual autuann crop of public meetings. If it were not for that oratorical evergreen, Lord Brougham, we would forget in London that there were such places as provincial towns, or that they were at all worthy metropolitan notice. This distinguished philisopher of the perspatcite school has been so actively at work this last month in making speeches from town to town, that it is impossible to pick up a morning journal without reading numple details of his sayings and doings. Lord Brougham as a veritable godsend to the rural districts, for such is the prestige of his name and career that wherever he appears it's considered a sufficient pretext for literary societies, mechanical institutes, &c. to turn out, more to their own satisfaction, over, than to his henor. There is no public man in lagland or out of its so fond of popular demostrations and newspaper notoriety as the modimitable Lord Brougham, and newspaper notoriety as the modimitable Lord Brougham, and newspaper notoriety as the modimitable Lord Brougham, and newspaper notoriety as the modimitable Lord Brougham and newspaper notoriety as the modimitable Lord Brougham, and newspaper notoriety and the same proper R

Our Dublin Correspondence.

National Progress and Social Improvement-Diminution of Crime and Pauperism—Action of the Encumbers Estates Court—American Visiters—John B. Gough-Rarey, the Horse Tumer-Drunkards Reformed and Victors Animals Subdued-Jenny Lind and her Chari--Advance in the City Cheap Press-Triumph of the Galicay Steamship Line, &c.

Perhaps a few lines from the "Greeen Isle" may not be without interest to some of the very numerous readers of the HERALD.

There is no doubt whatever but that things have improved and are improving very much in this country, and the people seem more contented, better housed, clothed and fed than I ever before remember.

The principal source that caused this great change was the Encumbered Estates Court. I give you the returns of this court, so that you can see facts and judge for yourself. Out of 9,329 lots sold, 6,208 were bought by Irish purchasers, whose payments amounted to £15,789,045, and only 238 lots were taken by English and other purchasers, for which they paid £2,510,000. Another great improvement is that many of the middle class, and even the lower class, (I call them the useful class,) have become landowners. Crime, too, has decreased, and pauperism is decreasing daily. I and has assumed a value hitherto unknown. If Ireland continues to prosper for the nex five years as she has in the past-and I see no reason why s should not-there is nothing under heaven to prevent it

from being one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. We have been favored with a great number of Amerians here this summer, and all were delighted and sur prised with our most exquisite scenery. One American, n the course of conversation (in fact, it was over a tun bler of good punch, which, to do him justice, he seemed to enjoy), said that all the Irish were in America, as he

to enjoy), said that all the Irish were in America, as he did not see any in this country.

Among the most conspicuous of Americans who visited us was John B. Gough, who gave three lectures in the Bound Room of the Rounda. Now, that room is capable of contaming 2,500 persons, and it was filled to the utmost possible extent. He astonished and delighted his hearers (and they were composed of our most respectable citizens) with the powers of his oratory, as stream after stream of eloquence liowed from his lips. He visited some of the provinces, and in Belfast alone (the metropolis of whiskey drinking north) succeeded in obtaining 2,600 signatures to the piedge.

some of the provinces, and in Belfast alone (the metropolis of whiskey drinking north) succeeded in obtaining 2,600 signatures to the piedge.

Another eminent American, J. S. Rarey, has announced his intention of paying us a professional visit on the 2d of November, and has advertised for the most savage horse that cas be found. His terms are very high, but from his well known ability I have no doubt but that his efforts will be crowned with success. The prices of admission are:—Reserved seats one guinea, second seats 15s., third seats 7s. 6d.

We have had Jenny Lind here (for by that name size is beet known), and she is announced to appear to night in Handel's oratorio of the "Meschh," ander the special patronage of the Lord Heutenant, at the Ancient Concert Rooms. A more generous women never lived than deary Lind; she is giving her gratamon services for the joint benefit of Mercers' Hospital and the incorporated society for the relief of distressed musicians in trainerd.

A most insidious attempt was lately made by Sir Cosses Roney on the Galway line. He sent copies of a lepter to the different papers here, easing that to heard it as an undoubted fact that the government meant to withdraw the subsidy from that line. The consequence quence turned out yery favorable for the company, who have been ever since perfectly besieged with applications for shares, so that the directors have announced their intention of finally closing the application for shares on the 10th of November next.

Appropos of the press, I notice that the Program's Jour-

tention of finally closing the application for shares on the 10th of November next.

Approps of the press, I notice that the Proeman's Journal, in this city, has had to get one of Hoe's four cylinder machines, which, I understand, gives most perfect satisfaction, and is a complete novelty in this country. We are now initiating you (on a small scale) with regard to cheary papers. We have two daily papers, at 1d. each, viz: the Froeman's Journal and the Irish Times. The former represents the liberal interests, and the latter the conservative.

Our principal know shows. Great winds.

Our Paris Correspondence.

communication with Engind Interrupted by the Late Stormy Weather—Oreal Anxiety Felt as to Public Opinion in England—Effect of the Non-Arrival of the Mail on a Ministerial Soiries—Parision and London Journals Con-trasted—Feverith State of the Political Atmosphers—Old Political Jedouries Gathering Strength—The Opening of 1859 and 1860—The Maritime Supremacy of England must Succumb—France will Brook no Rival—Public must Succumo—France with Brook no Rivel—Public Opinion in France—The Emperor on the Spanish and Moorish Question—M. Thiers on the Italian War and Its Fruits—The Constitutionnel and the English Press on the Suc: Canal Question—The Montleur and the Late Count Colloredo—The Emperor and Empress Preside at a Cavinal Council-The Emperor of Austria will Not Visit Their Majesties at Competitive Grist's Plasco at Madrid Mar-riage of a New York Lady at the English Embassy, &c. Owing to the tempestuous state of the weather we are without any intelligence from England. The gale has been so violent in the Channel that the Dover and Folkesteamers did not put to sea, and the mails are de-

layed from the same cause.

The truth is that the fevered state of the atmosphere in a political sense at this moment renders the slightest interruption between the two countries-even that of the usual hourly communication—a matter of no trivial im-portance. The anxiety evidenced by all men in office here, sevel an typical personner. The anasticy evidenced hy all most motion series are studied in the control of the as well as by diplomatists and those accustomed to deep reflection on political affairs, to see every word publishe by the leading organs of public opinion in England is ex-traordinary; it is only when circumstances interrupt the

cucaer the shade of that alliance continue that system of encroachments which has hitherto been so successful, and which, perbaps, will eventually enable him to defy our heredilary rival, and ultimately to do what he thinks proper with Italy. This calling into existence the defunct power of Spam is not unlikely to prove a trump card in his hand. These observations of M. Thiers have been reported to me on authority which has never yet deceived me, and I give them as I heard them.

The tone of the Constitutional, whose official dignity is now prescriptive, has of late been peculiarly sarcastic and bitter in respect to English policy and the English press. To-day it has a long article on the lathmus of Suaquestion, in which England is accused of the grossest injustice. Now, remembering that the word "bubble," as applied to the scheme of cutting a canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was the language of Lord Palmerston, the existing English Prime Minister, and that the inspiring genius of the Constitutional is known to be Count Walewski, the Foreign Minister of France, the form of expression is tolerably strong. The article in question further goes on to accuse England of unwillingness to see other nations possessing a shorter road to English interests in India, but declares that such narrow minded motives must eventually succumb to the general wish of Europe and the interests of human progress.

It is only a few days ago that the same journal took occasion to speak derisively of the assumption of a nation in the affairs of Italy which had not thought to expend a guinea or a drop of blood in her service; and I see that today it falis foul of the Morning Herald, the English tory organ, which had published an article on the Caina question hinting that the price of the French contingent was England's accession to the Congress—a price which Lord Palmerston seemed no way disposed to accept—and adding a hope that English policy would in no way be dependent on the French Emperor. The Constitutional retorts on

plays of previous discussions is so necessary, cannot fail to throw fresh difficulties in the way of what remains to be done.

The letter signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., just published by the Siecle, is disarowed by the Monitour as having been written by the Emperor. It was the production of his elder brother, who died at Fort in 1831.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, when the Emperor presided, and at which the Empress assisted. Their Majestics proceed to Complegue on the 31st of October, and remain there until the 30th of November. Invitations, divided into five series for six days each, have been addressed, the Patric informs us, to a certain number of distinguished personages. The statement, it adds, that the Emperor of Austria was about to visit Complegue, is not correct. Prince Jerome is so far re-established in health that he was present on Tuesday evening, at the Vaudeville theatre, to witness the performance of the "Dalles de Court." The Princess Cloulde accompanied him, and looked remarkably well.

The Spunish journals have been quite lively with poor Grisis's failure. This celebrated artist, who cannot understand that the sweetest songsters are subject to the penalty of everything born of dust, has addressed a letter to the Spanish public, in which, after protesting the most protonal respect, she asks for another hearing. This has been granted, and the result is another discomiture so signal that the once renowned "Norma," that kept thou-and's langing in lietuning rapture while with seraphic mene she clung to the knees of the Colossal Lablache, Ourst into tours and quitted the stage.

General Bedeau has taken advantage of the amnesty and returned to France.

and returned to France.

The daughter of Austen Main, Esq., of New York, was yestorday married at the English Embassy to Mr. Brydon, of the Bombay Artillery.

Our Brussels Correspondence. Barrens, Oct. 26, 1859. The Italian Question—The Anglo-French Alliance—Subjects of Contention between France and England—Piercing the Inthone of Sue.

Inthmus of Suez, de., de. The peace treaty signed at Zurich, between the plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, has made very little dif-ference in the political situation of Europe; uncertainty and uneasiness exist as much as ever, and it is impossible to view without awe those complications which may arise every moment either in Italy, or between two of the great Powers of Europe-England and France

In the first instance, it is to be feared that the patience

of the Italian people will grow tired of awaiting the pro-tracted settling of their fate, and that they will no longer continue in the calm attitude they have shown for whole months. Italy has displayed, since the cessation of the war, an admirable instance of order and dignity; the wishes of the people have been expressed freely, but, at the same time, with underhable wisdom: no revolution was ever conducted more peaceably. Italy has understood that her unity must be recognized and proclaimed throughout Europe; by her calm attitude she has proved she was worthy of conguering for herself a place among she was worthy of conquering for herself a place among the large and free States. Italy has convinced the world she could dispense with the guardianship of the Princes of the House of Austria. The acts of the Provisional of the House of Austria. The acts of the Provisional governments have shown that the nation could no longer submit to the ferule of an autocracy, and must be ruled by the constitutional régione. Ne man will be found to deny that Italy has accomplished, with success? the conditions of her programme, and that her political apprenticeship has been masterly achieved. Now, the nations of Europe gathered into a jury to say whether Italy is equal to self-government may return an affirmative verdict. The peoples of the Italian penissula having done their duty; the Powers of Europe must now do theirs, and hold a Congress to examine all the questions still pendant; but it is with regret amine all the questions still pendant; but it is with regret we add that those Powers show the most cruel indecision respecting the Duchies. The rivalry between Austria and Sardinia, between France and England, makes the meeting of a Congress almost impossible. Meanwhile, the peoples of Italy have to remain in their present position, however full of anxiety and danger it may be to all, and

Sucz will be rendered impossible for many a year to come; for it is not very probable that at a later period the immense capital required will again be realized. To what occult power is this miscarriage to be attributed? From what I have hinted above people may easily come at the truth of the matter. truth of the matter.

The home policy of Belgium affords but very little of any interest just now. The Legislative Chambers are still closest; there is nothing to attract public attention besides industrial and financial questions. I have already spoken of a few plans of reform to be introduced into the industrial economy of Belgium; but of this more hereafter, when our Parliament is open.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, 1859.

Meeting of the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Empero Alexander-Entrance of the Crar into the Silesian Capi-tal-The Russian and Prussian Alliance Receiving Strength in a Mutual Diclike to Austria-The Schiller Centenary in Prussia, de. de.

Breslau was delayed till Saturday, the 22d inst, his Impe rial guest having been detained so long at Warsaw by the influx of little German potentates who had hastened there to welcome him, that he was unable to reach the place of rendezvous at the time originally appointed. They (the Prince and his son) arrived at Breslau on Saturday afternoon, and started early the next morning to receive the Emperor at Ohlan, a small town on the road to the atier. The meeting between the illustrious rela tives is said to have been most cordial, and at ten A. M tal, attired in Prussian regimentals, and seated in an open carriage, with the two Prussian Princes in Russian uniform on each side of him, followed by the Grand Duke o Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Orange, Duke of Bruns wick, Prince of Wurtemberg, Prince of Meck lenburg, Prince Gortschakoff, and a long and brilliant train of civil and military notabilities. streets were decorated with Russian and Prussian flags, and crowded with spectators, who gave vent to their enthusi arm in loud hurrabs as the royal cortige drove slowly along. In the evening there was a general illumination bands of military music performed the national airs of Russia and Prussia, and the whole town was in a state of high delight and jubilee. In the forenoon of Monday there was a grand review, at which Alexander appeared at the head of his Prussian regiment of lancers, and in the even ing he left again for Warsaw, accompanied by the whole retinue of Princes as far as the next station, where they parted with mutual demonstrations of friendship and re gard, kissing and hugging each other in the approved Con inental fashion. The Prince Regent returned to Berlin last night, with the Prince of Orange and Duke of Weimar

Prince Frederick William remaining in Silesia.

This meeting, and the circumstances attending it, have excited considerable sensation in the political world, and the highest importance is attached to it, not only by the public at large, but by persons who are usually well versed in diplomatic affairs. The official Prusian Gazztic contains a remarkable leader on the subject, glorifying the alliance with Russia, which, it says, has existed without interruption for nearly a century, extolling the charac-ter of the present Czar to the skies, and expatiating between him and the Prince Regent will produce, as guarantee of peace and rational progress, &c., &c. I have frequently hinted of late that the connection between this country and Russia was becoming more intimate than ever, while the coolness of the two governments towards tustria seemed rather to increase than to diminish. That the first part of this statement was correct is sufficiently proved by the meeting that has just come off; but was hardly prepared to find the second confirmed in so striking a manner as it has been by the events that preceded the interview. It will be recollected that the Emperor of Austria sent his coorin, the Archeuke Albert, to troote that, as his Russian Majesty was passing through ,

portion of his (Francis Joseph's) dominions on his way to Breslau, he would have the pleasure of paying his respects to him in person. His inviting himself to such a meeting, after the repeated slights he had received from Russia, and notwithstanding Alexander had never returned the visit he had paid him two years ago at Welmar, was an visit he had paid him two years ago at Weimar, was an evident proof that the pride of the Hapsburgs had been brought very low; but it was doomed to undergo a still greater humiliation. In common courtesy it would seem impossible to refuse such a proposal; the Emperor of Austria oliered to travel several hundred miles to see his Massovito colleague, who would not have to go a single step out of his way, the little town of Myslowitz in Austrian Foland, where Francis Joseph intended to visit him, being on a direct route from Warsaw to Breslau. The interview between the two Emperors, therefore, was looked upon as certain; it was telegraphed from one end of Europe to the other; and as it was hardly thought that the Russian could avoid asking the Austrian to accompany him on to Berslau, the Viouna papers began already to sing songs of triumph on the restored union between the three principal members of the ex-Holy Alliance, and to indulge in all sorts of probabilities on the rosults that were to be auticipated from it. If the Austrian government countenanced or maspired these lucubrations, it has once more eyined that want of met and circumspection of which its policy has lately afforded so many instances; at least, the conduct of the Emperor of Russia can only be accounted for on the supposition that he was alsquisted at, this altempt to derive political capital from a meeting which at the best would have been only an act of courtesy on his part. Whatever may have been his motives, however, the fact is, that instead of taking the usual route by way of Myslowitz, he preferred going round by the branch railroad te Katternitz in Prussian Silesia, by which he avoided the Austrian territory altogether, and put it out of the power of Francis Joseph to interrupt him. I believe there is no example in history of a crowned head laving over before received the cut direct in so unmistakable a manner. The poor young Kuiser has been made to eat an enormous quantity of dirt since the commencement of the present year, but this is c evident proof that the pride of the Hapsburgs had been

acceleration of war.

The unexpected light thrown by this intermezzo upon the relations existing between the two great despotate empires of Eastern Europe has nated a precount impression, both in political and familiar circles. Austrian fonds, which is provided to the precitiar consequence of the lateration of the precitiar of the precitiar of dissolution, the members of the imperial family are intriguing and caballing against each other, and the only popular one amongst them, Archduke Ferdinand Kaximilan, is leaving the concessions promised by the government are viewed with distrust, or rejected as insufficient, and the suffed discontent of the people is ready to burst out into an open fame. Of course, while affairs are in so distracted a condition, Austria cannot think of an armed intervention in Italy, and this is undeubedly the reason why she has at length given her consent to a Congress, which she has hitherto opposed with such dogged pertinactly. In Germany, too, her influence must be paralyzed by the same internal difficulties that impede her action on every other poin; and if the Prussian statesmen only plack up courage and display an energy at all worthy of the occasion, they may carry everything before them, and settle the vexed question of German unity in a manner conformable to their own views and to the interests of the nation. Meanwhile, the National Convention, after being expelled from Frankiort by a decreased his part of the course, and the propular character of the famous Hinchedge has made and part of the provide has a construction of the provide has a construction of the provi

THE SPANISH-MOROCCO WAR.

Excitement in Gibraltar-The Franco Spanish Plan of Attack on the Sultanposed to be the Author-Queen Isabella's Hopes from the Plunder of the Moorish Treasury-Napoleon's Policy in the Complications-Feeling in England-Speeches of the Queen of Spain and Marshal O'Donnell, &c.

OUR GIERALTAR CORRESPONDENCE GIBRALTAR, Oct. 22, 1859.

ntense Eacitement in the Fortress on the Spanish Declaration of War—The Franco-Spanish Schemes Override Englassi's Policy—General Rejoicing in Spain at the Prospect of a War—Gathering of Flects in the Mediterranean and on the African Coast—Strength of the Land Forces—2he Span-ish War Programme for Victories and Subsidies—The Duke de Malakoff and his African Experiences-Real Moving de Malakog and his African expense of the Allies-Riff Pi-rates Trading at Gibraltar-The Moors Imitating the French Mode of Suffocating Prisoners—Can Napoleon Convert the Mediterranean into a "French Lake?"— How France and Spain Prepared to Attack Gibrallar if England Joined Austria in Italy-Policy of Napoleo the First Towards Tangier—How Muley Mohammed Of-fends Napoleon the Third—Tangier Bay as a Commercial Rival of Gibrallar—Its Importance to France as a Mit-tary Station—General European Complications, and a French Invasion of England in Prospect—Commercial Ad-

rantages of a French Triumph, &c.

The official announcement from Madrid, received at this garrison, appointing the 8th of November as the day for the departure of the Spanish army for Morocco, has caused the most intense excitement among the military and float-ing population of this place. Up to the present moment opes were entertained that England, through her diplomacy, would have prevented a war which now seems to be inevitable. Her appeals, as well as threats, backed by the presence of an immense fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar bave had no effect upon the stubborn Spaniard. French influence-for the decision of the Spanish Court is here charged to the intrigues of France-united to the deep England, bas, in this instance at least, proved too much for Lord Palmerston and his ministerial associates. Everywhere in Spain toe decision of the Spanish Minis-

try is received with the wildest delight by the people. Spanish and French flags are seen side by side waving from the windows of many of the public and private buildings of Madrid. To suppose that this feeling is produced by the mere declaration of war upon Morocco is gence who does not see in the movement a design against the longer continuance of British power and rule in the

To show that the movements of Spain and France are thus understood by the governments of Europe generally, it is only necessary to call attention to their official journals, and to the large and unusual assemblage in these waters of their vessels of war.

Russia is here represented by a respectable squadron, as are also the flags of Sardinia, Naples and Sweden; but in vain do we look for the flag of the United States. in vain do we look for the hag of the United States. Doubless the representatives of American interests are more agreeably entertained elsewhere; and yet it would seem but natural that the extensive commercial interests of the United States in these quarters should, at this juncture of affairs, have the countenance at least of our Medi-terranean squadron. In addition to the French squadron in this bay, France has lined the coast of Africa, from Oran to Tangier, with her vessels of war, which are constantly in motion, watching the movement of eyents.

These vessels have on board, ready for disembarkation, visions and munitions of war. Spain, according to the official Madrid journals, has in readiness for Morocco an army of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy thousand men, while

France occupies the dividing line of Algeria and Morocco with a force variously estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand of her best Algerine troops. From this state-ment something of an estimate can be formed of the inmense military preparations now making for the invasit of the Morocco territory. I give as an item of interest and information the follow-

I give as an item of interest and information the tonow-ing translation from a Madrid paper, showing the plan of the campaign, which, it is understood, was laid out by the Duke of Malakoff and adopted by the Spanish Ministry. It will be seen that the whole work of revolutionizing Mo-rocco is to be accomplished in the brief space of fifty nine days, including the making of treaties and the receiving from Morocco of eleven millions of money as the cost of the war:-

Shipping of the expeditionary army to Centa, landing and organization of the columns.

March from Centa to Tangier
Attack of Tangier by sea and land, storming of the place, stay in leaving the soldiers.

March from Tangier to Lavach.

Attack on Lavach by sea and land, storming of the piace, and stay.

March from Lavach to Mehedia
Attack on Mehedia, by sea and land, storming of place and stay. Attach on Rhabat, by sea and anno, storming of the place and stay.

March from Rhabat to Mequinez.

3 Attack and storming of Mequinez.

3 March from Mequinez to Fez.

Attack on Fez. storming of the place, and conclusion of a treaty of peace.

Return to Rhabat, last and definite point of occupation. 6

have anything to do with the matter; but the Duke of Malakoff, whose experience, as Colonel Pellisier, in the mode of African warfare, has been by no means limited, may make the discovery before the war is over, of some

Malakoff, whose experience, as Colonel Pellisier, in the mode of African warfare, has been by no means limited, may make the discovery before the war is over, of some sight errorsjef calculation, more especially as to the amount of assessments which are to be collected from the different towns and cities. The idea also contertained by the Spanish journals, that the treasury of the Emperor is immensely rich, and that thirteen milions of dollars can be abstracted from it without inconvenience or perceptible dimunition of its wealth, could have originated only in the fertile brain of a Spaniard or in the imagination of the distinguished personage who is charged with preparing the details of the intended expedition. Whatever else spain may succeed in obtaining from Morocco, money will form no part of her conquests, by legitimate means. The only way she can hope to obtain it will be by pillage, and the amount thus secured will be very small indeed.

Having stated facts and details thus far, let us now examine into the alleged causes which have so suddenly brought about the present state of affairs. The real motive is purposely concealed from the world, excepting here and there some of the papers of Europe, with more boldness than discretion, have ventured on stating the truth, and calling public attention to the real designs of Spain and France.

First, then, as to Spain. Spain justifies the war on the ground that her penal provinces, or in other words, that her garrison at Ceuta has been besieged by the Riffman of Morocco, and that her soldiers have been murdered.

France finds grounds of complaint from assaults upon her algerine territory and pressessions by Maroqueen subjects.

It is, then, with a view of avenging these wrongs that Spain and France have declared war upon the empire of Morocco. Now, as to the first complaint, the Soanish garrison of Ceuta, which is almost during these wrong that Spain and France have declared war upon the empire of Morocco. Her Morocco, Spain as the spain state of the Morocco Empe

of late years this state of things has been growing worse, and worse, until finally the Moors were forced to take arms in defence of their property and lives. This resistance has been construed by France into a sufficient juminication for war upon Morocco. Like Spain, France finds additional grievances, and the charge is made that the French prisoners taken by the Moors were inhumanly burnt to death by their captors. The number thus destroyed, as far as I can learn, and from good authority, amounts only to four or five at most, out of all the prisoners captured. This mode of punishment, let it be understood, is not original with the Moors; it was introduced by the present illustrious Duke of Malakoff, when that distinguished officer was plain Colonel Pellissier. True, it was not male prisoners that this cruel punishment was inflicted upon by the Colonel, but females and their children—the wives, nothers, sisters and minute of those who were fighting against the French—amounting to hundreds. This circumstance has passed into history, and its mention here can neither add to or take from the enormity of the act. This isolated attempt of retribution cannot be considered, under the circumstances, as sufficient cause for the movuments of France upon Morocco.

From this mode of reasoning we must arrive at the conclusion that there are causes other than those put forth by Spain and France for the war which is now in progress, and the simple question, of what are these causes, is now to be answered. In a word, then, it is the design of France, aided by Spain, to possess herself of the mastery of the Mediterranean—nothing more and nothing less. It is her intention to crush out of existence English power and influence in this quarter, and to make the Mediterranean, from that me cider Napoleon declared it should be—a "French take." All other reasonings upon the subject are inconsistent with the facts and intentions of France, as now revealed. What the great Napoleon failed in accomplishing, his nephew has undertaken to sec

cured to her for the time being the quiet possession of her garrison.

From the time of the first Napoleon down, France has always had in view the conquest of Tangior. The famous battle of lidy, in 1844, was not undertaken merely to revenge a wrong done to her, but for the acquisition of Marcqueen territory, and this at the time was openly admitted by her minister at Tangier. The ill arrangement of that campaign, and the cowardice of Louis Philippe in yielding to the threats of England, defeated the success of that otherwise promising enterprise.

It will be well to hear in much that the present Emple-

of that campaign, and the cowardice of Louis Philipps in yielding to the threats of England, defeated the success of that otherwise promising enterprise.

It will be well to bear in mind that the present Emperor, Muley Mohammed Ben Abdallah, led the Moorach army against France in that campaign, and since his accession to the throne of his uncle he has shown his further dislike of France by additional grants to England of commercial privileges at the sacrifice of Franch intecests. This slone would furnish sufficient ground for remonstrance on the part of France, who is now shut out from strade with Morocco which was largely on the increase. Every other nation, however, in treaty with Macocco, has equal ground of complaint against the Emperor, as by treaty they are entitled to equal privileges with the most favored nation. But England has willed it otherwise, and her insolence and usurpations are about to meet their joint reward in the subliggation, if not in the entire overthrow, of the Morocco Empire.

We will now direct attention to the bay and city of Tangier, and show some of the many advantages, commercial and military, which it possesses over Gibraitar. The distance from Gibraitar to Tangier is about thirty miles, and they are within sight of each other. The communication is kept up by several small inteen craft, engaged in the carrying trade between the two places. The port of Tangier is one of the most convenient and secure harbors in the neighborhood of the Straits. It is capable of accommodular